PIITR
C
ARRAY

BRAND EDUCATION

बारिश का पानी ऊंचाई पर नहीं ठहरता और ढलान पर बहकर नीचे जाता है। ऐसे ही ज्ञान भी घमंड में ऊंचे उठे सिर में नहीं ठहरता।

Intro Array

In C programming, an array is a collection of elements of the same data type that are stored in contiguous memory locations. Arrays are used to store multiple values in a single variable, making it easier to manage data efficiently.

Declaring an Array

To declare an array, specify the data type, the array name, and the size of the array in square brackets. For example:

int numbers[5]; // An array of 5 integers
char letters[10]; // An array of 10 characters

Initializing an Array

You can initialize an array at the time of declaration:

```c
int numbers[5] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}; // Initialize with specific values
int numbers[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  // Compiler infers the size
```

Accessing Array Elements

Array elements are accessed using their index, starting from 0:

```c
printf("%d", numbers[0]); // Access the first element
numbers[2] = 10; // Modify the third element
```

"यह मन ही है जो मनुष्य को बुद्धिमान या अज्ञानी, गुलाम या आज़ाद बनाता है।"

Example: Working with Arrays

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
int numbers[5] = {10, 20, 30, 40, 50};
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
printf("Element at index %d: %d\n", i,
numbers[i]);
}
return 0;
}
```

Element at index 0: 10
Element at index 1: 20
Element at index 2: 30
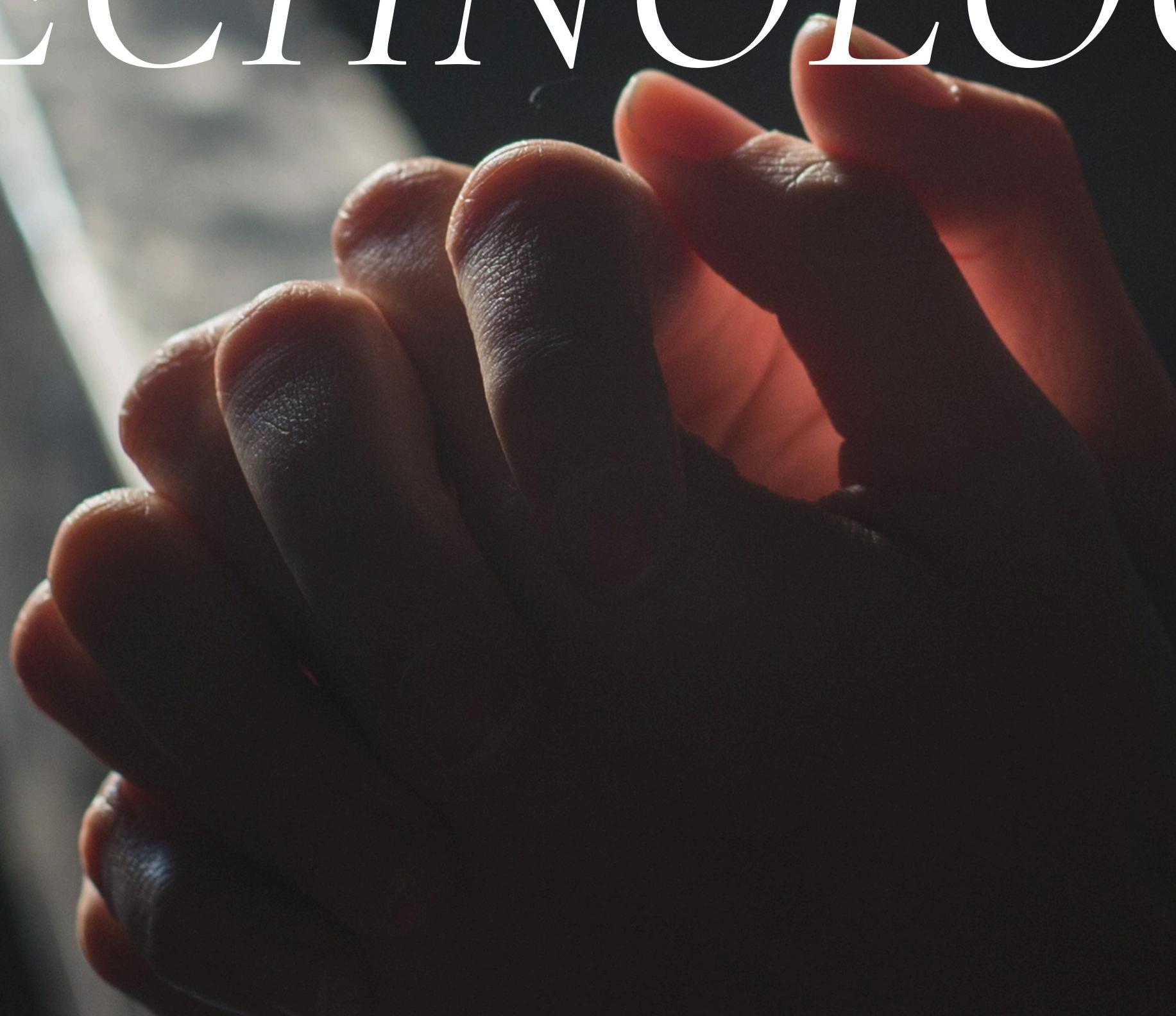**Element at index 3: 40**
Element at index 4: 50

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